

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN TENNO, No. 34, NORTH FIFTH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 69 of Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1793.

[Whole No. 391.]

CONTINUATION OF

An ACT concerning the registering and recording of Ships or Vessels.

Sec. 8. AND be it further enacted, That in order to the registry of any ship or vessel, which, after the last day of March next, shall be built within the United States, it shall be necessary to produce a certificate, under the hand of the principal or master carpenter, by whom, or under whose direction, the said ship or vessel shall have been built, testifying, that she was built by him, or under his direction, and specifying the place where, the time when, and the person or persons for whom, and describing her built, number of decks and masts, length, breadth, depth, tonnage, and such other circumstances, as are usually descriptive of the identity of a ship or vessel, which certificate shall be sufficient to authorize the removal of a new vessel, from the district where she may be built, to another district in the same, or an adjoining state, where the owner, or owners actually reside, provided it be with ballast only.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the several matters herein before required, having been complied with, in order to the registering of any ship or vessel, the collector of the district comprehending the port to which she shall belong, shall make, and keep, in some proper book, a record or registry thereof, and shall grant an abstract or certificate of such record or registry, as nearly as may be, in the form following:

"In pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States of America, intitled, 'An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels,' [inserting here the name, occupation, and place of abode, of the person by whom the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall have been made] having taken or subscribed the oath (or affirmation) required by the said act, and having sworn (or affirmed) that he (or she, and if more than one owner, adding the words, 'together with,' and the name or names, occupation or occupations, place or places of abode, of the other owner or owners) is (or are) the only owner (or owners) of the ship or vessel, called the [inserting here her name] of [inserting here the port to which she may belong] whereof [inserting here the name of the master] is at present master, and is a citizen of the United States, and that the said ship or vessel was [inserting here, when and where built] and [inserting here the name and office, if any, of the person by whom she shall have been surveyed or admeasured] having certified that the said ship or vessel has [inserting here, the number of decks] and [inserting here, the number of masts] and that her length is [inserting here the number of feet], her depth [inserting here, the number of feet] and that the measures [inserting here, her number of tons] that she is [describing here, the particular kind of vessel, whether ship, brigantine, sloop, schooner, sloop, or whatever else, together with her built, and specifying whether she has any, or no gallery or head,] and the said [naming the owner, or the master, or other person, acting in behalf of the owner or owners, by whom the certificate of admeasurement shall have been counterigned, as aforesaid] having agreed to the description and admeasurement, above specified, and sufficient security having been given, according to the said act, the said ship or vessel has been duly registered at the port of [naming the port where registered.] Given under my hand and seal, at [naming the said port] this [inserting the particular day] day of [naming the month] in the year [specifying the number of the year, in words at length:] Provided, That if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall, himself, have made oath or affirmation touching his being a citizen, the wording of the said certificate shall be varied so as to be conformable to the truth of the case: And Provided, That where a new certificate of registry is granted, in consequence of any transfer of a ship or vessel, the words shall be so varied, as to refer to the former certificate of registry, for her admeasurement.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause to be prepared, and transmitted, from time to time, to the collectors of the several districts, a sufficient number of forms of the said certificates of registry, attested under the seal of the Treasury, and the hand of the Register thereof, with proper blanks, to be filled by the said collectors, respectively, by whom also, the said certificates shall be signed and sealed, before they shall be issued; and where there is a naval officer at any port they shall be counterigned by him; and where there is a surveyor, but no naval officer, they shall be counterigned by him; and a copy of each, shall be transmitted to the said Register, who shall cause a record to be kept of the same.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That where any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall purchase, or become owner or owners of any ship or vessel, entitled to be registered, by virtue of this act, such ship or

vessel, being within any district, other than the one, in which he or they usually reside, such ship or vessel shall be entitled to be registered by the collector of the district, where such ship or vessel may be, at the time of his or their becoming owner or owners thereof, upon his or their complying with the provisions herein before prescribed, in order to the registry of ships or vessels; And the oath or affirmation which is required to be taken, may, at the option of such owner or owners, be taken, either before the collector of the district, comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel may belong, or before the collector of the district, within which, such ship or vessel may be, either of whom, is hereby empowered to administer the same: Provided nevertheless, That whenever such ship or vessel shall arrive within the district, comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong, the certificate of registry, which shall have been obtained, as aforesaid, shall be delivered up, to the collector of such district, who, upon the requisites of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, being complied with, shall grant a new one, in lieu of the first; and the certificate, so delivered up, shall forthwith be returned by the collector who shall receive the same, to the collector who shall have granted it; and if the said first mentioned certificate of registry, shall not be delivered up, as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master of such ship or vessel, at the time of her said arrival within the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel may belong, shall, severally forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit; and the said certificate or registry shall be thenceforth void. And in case any of the matters of fact, in the said oath or affirmation alleged, which shall be within the knowledge of the party, so swearing or affirming, shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture and apparel, in respect to which, the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made: Provided always, That if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid, when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall, himself, make oath or affirmation, instead of the said owner, touching his being a citizen, and the means whereby, or manner in which, he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master, or person having the said charge or command, shall so swear or affirm, shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall, himself, forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That when any ship or vessel, entitled to be registered pursuant to this act, shall be purchased by an agent or attorney for, or on account of a citizen or citizens of the United States, such ship or vessel, being in a district of the United States, more than fifty miles distant, taking the nearest usual route by land, from the one comprehending the port to which, by virtue of such purchase, and by force of this act, such ship or vessel ought to be deemed to belong, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district, where such ship or vessel may be, and he is hereby required, upon the application of such agent or attorney, to proceed to the registering of the said ship or vessel, the said agent or attorney, first complying, on behalf, and in the stead of, the owner or owners thereof, with the requisites prescribed by this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, except, that in the oath or affirmation, which shall be taken by the said agent or attorney, instead of swearing or affirming, that he is owner, or an owner of such ship or vessel, he shall swear or affirm, that he is agent or attorney for the owner or owners thereof, and that he hath bona fide purchased the said ship or vessel, for the person or persons, whom he shall name and describe as the owner or owners thereof: Provided nevertheless, That whenever such ship or vessel shall arrive within the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong, the certificate of registry which shall have been obtained, as aforesaid, shall be delivered up to the collector of such district, who, upon the requisites of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, being complied with, shall grant a new one, in lieu of the first; and the certificate, so delivered up, shall forthwith be returned by the collector, who shall transmit the same to the collector who shall have granted it. And if the said first mentioned certificate of registry, shall not be delivered up, as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master of such ship or vessel, at the time of her said arrival within the district comprehending the port to which she may belong, shall, severally, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, and the said certificate of registry, shall be thenceforth void. And in case, any of the matters of fact, in the said oath or affirmation alleged, which shall be in the

knowledge of the party, so swearing or affirming, shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture and apparel, in respect to which, the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made: Provided always, That if the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid, when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall, himself, make oath or affirmation, instead of the said agent or attorney, touching his being a citizen, and the means whereby, or manner in which, he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master, or person having the said charge or command, shall so swear or affirm, shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall, himself, forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

[To be continued.]

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

CERTAIN highly distinguished opposers of the corrupt administration of our national government, hold preachers and preaching in utter contempt; they are too much of philosophers to be christians—*Sed fas est et ab hoste doceri*—that is to say, they see the great efficacy of preaching to propagate and to preserve religious opinions. Why then should they not turn the guns of the enemy upon him?—Preaching antifederalism may prove equally cogent for doctrine, for reproof, for discipline, for stirring up weak minds against Congress, and for confirming the faith of those whom the prosperous administration of the constitution has half persuaded to be federal. Therefore, on mature deliberation, the Jacobins of this country, have resolved in their Council, that it will be proper to deliver a course of antifederal Lectures.

For this purpose, itinerant preachers will be sent into all parts of the country. Persons will be appointed to hold forth in bar-rooms, at reviewing of the militia, and in all places of public resort. Some shall be sent to Rhode-Island, and others to Vermont. The Apollies who are obliged to stay at home, may be useful by writing Letters. By that means, and by the meeting of the agents of different districts of country at New-York, the attack on the Vice-President was carried on with peculiar skill and force—but it remains to impress the people with proper sentiments. If that could be successfully done, we might have the comfortable hope of seeing a revolution in government once or twice a year. We might talk as the French do about the *antient* Constitution, (meaning that made last year.)—Like the Tartars, we might keep on the move from one pleasant station in politics to another; we should not get bigoted to old systems again, as we are at present; and to such a degree that any scheme of amendment and improvement is stifled at the birth. The Tartars are afraid of staying long in a place, for fear of getting wedded to it, and consequently losing their independency. Every revolution would open fresh pasture for the Cattle, and the National Gazette fairly tells us, it is high time to get about it.

In order to assist our Lecturers, and to prepare the public for their reception, we give a Syllabus of the Lectures.

Lecture 1st. The amendments to the Constitution were mere milk and water, not having altered its principles, nor afforded the slightest security against their dangerous and despotic tendency.

2^d. That the amendments have done away the objections of the Antifederalists, so that Gov. Clinton is now a better Federalist than Mr. John Adams. Make the former Vice-President, and he will become better than a good Federalist, and will put the monarchy-men, and the supporters of the monied systems, to a total rout.

3^d. Shews how the Constitution may be proved to forbid any measure, good or bad—this secret is to be learned by examples. The Bank Law was proved to be point blank against the Constitution—Tread one foot off the letter of that writing, and you get into the mire. Pass a law to carry any of the powers expressly given to Congress into execution—if the law require you to provide the necessary means for giving it effect, prove that you cannot constitutionally adopt the means. If you could, Congress would be as despotic as Tippoo Saib. Provided always, that if the Bank Charter were limited to ten years, or established on the *Præsumptum*, it would be as constitutional as the residence act.

4th. The best method of recovering popularity, vote against all grants of money—vote against every measure. If it should pass and be approved in the operation, nobody will ask what part you took. If it should raise a clamour, you may say I told you so.

5th. A question of casuistry—Whether a Congress man may lie for his party? In doubtful cases, the opinion and practice of the fathers are called; the affirmative of this question is supported by precedent, and good conscience dictates that a man should do all the good he can. In this Lecture the point is discussed, whether if a man lie, and the thing pinches, he is bound to swear to it. It is shewn that a clever fellow is hired for it, he is bound to earn his wages.

6th. On the proper discipline of a party—how to make the men follow their file leader.

7th. On the philosophy of prejudice, or the art of addressing the passions of the people—where they exist, a party man must find them out, and where they are not he must make them—in this way he will never fail—by rubbing two sticks, you may always get a fire. Rub on and do not be discouraged; cry forever, *things go wrong*, and you will sometime or other be right, or seem to be. Always run with the people, and by running faster, you will keep before them and lead them. Popularity is a science, and may be taught even to boys, as well as Arithmetic.

Foreign Affairs.

P A R I S. October 20.

ON Thursday the 18th inst. 1000 Marfeillois arrived in Paris. They were divided into four columns and cantoned. Notwithstanding the clamors of the Priest Chabot, and others, they received a most hearty welcome from the citizens of Paris.

Since the Convention began to agitate the question of the King's trial, it is said, he has fallen into a profound melancholy.

Oct. 25. The return of the votes for the election of a Mayor of Paris, was last night examined, when it appeared, that of 14,317 votes, 13,746 were in favor of Petion. The rest of the votes were divided between Messieurs Antonele, Luliere, Manuel, &c. Philip Egalite, (late Duke of Orleans) obtained one vote; and, as there are always some persons who delight in jests, it was found, that Monsieur (the King's brother) and the King of Prussia, had each of them—one vote.

Address of Petion to the Commissioners, assembled to examine the ballots of the 48 Sections.

Citizens, I HAVE had the honour, some time ago, to inform you that, being called to a seat in the National Convention, I had accepted of that important mission; that I could, nor ought not to hold two different offices; and at the same time I had requested you to proceed to the nomination of a new Mayor. You have a second time honored me with your suffrages,—there is nothing more glorious for me, and I want words to express to you my gratitude. I can but view that choice as a mark of friendship, and of the recollection of the services which I may have rendered to this city. I confess it is very painful to me not to be able to correspond to that confidence, which I value so much. When I enter the House of Assembly as a Representative of the Republic, I only obey the patriotic principles of serving well my country. Accept my sincerest regrets, and the assurance of my entire devotion to your welfare.

Your Fellow-Citizen,

PETION.

October 26, 1792.

It is asured that the section of Marfeille have come to a resolution, to invite the 83 departments to join them in refusing their sanction to a decree of the Convention, which directs the assemblage of an armed force in the capital.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

To the flowers of fire which have, during ten days, deluged us with ruins, succeeds the roaring noise of a formidable army, which is encamped in the plain where Luckner was posted at the time of his expedition into West Flanders; and to that infernal storm succeeds at last, that peace of mind which the glory of having deserved the approbation of one's country, can alone inspire. The Austrian satellites and plunderers, who had evacuated Roubaix, have returned, there to exercise anew their pillaging. They plundered yesterday two waggons loaded with the stuffs which are fabricated in that borough. We have skirmishes every day at Pont-rouge, in which we have always the advantage.

NOVEMBER 8.

They seem to reproach Gen. Dumourier, and the other Generals, with not having done the Prussians, in their precipitate retreat, all the harm and mischief they could. It is an easy matter to act the part of a critic in the closet, especially when we are neither acquainted with the places, the things nor the motives which determined our Generals to act this or that part. To have reduced and compelled, by skilful manœuvres, an enemy fully able, to fall back, to have harassed them continually, to have intercepted their provisions, and their convoys, to have every day taken prisoners from them—is a result fortunate enough to disarm envy, and silence those aristocratical detractors. We have observed it at the beginning of the war, that the best combined system of defence, was not to hazard bloody battles, but precisely to do what was done. Success has fully justified our expectation, and we are far from pretending to the presumptuous selflove of being thought a warlike people.

After the surrender of Nice, the Bishop of that city dared to congratulate the French General, who with firmness answered him, that he could not believe his hypocritical lan-

guage; and he advised him, for his own safety, to leave the town as soon as he could, which advice the Bishop very wisely followed.

Citizen Anselme (Miss Anselme) sister of the brave General of the same name, who already has, in several encounters with the enemy, distinguished herself, not only by her valour, but also by her virtues, talents and love for the republic, has displayed in the army on the Var, the genius of the famous Montfort. She commands an army of 1500 men, and in the several engagements she has had with the enemy, she was always seen foremost with her glittering sabre in her hand, to encourage her men: and indeed this amiable and valiant amazon, who possesses great talents and a tried courage, will be the Clorinda of her age. She has well deserved to share her brother's glory.

Domestic Articles.

NORFOLK, January 9.

On Sunday last arrived here the brig William Pennock, Capt. Williams, who sailed from Point Petre, Guadalupe, on the 15th December. Four days before Capt. Williams left the island, the frigate La Felicité arrived at Dominica, in 35 days from France, and bro't news of the defeat of the Combined Forces, which set the whole island in a fermentation; the inhabitants were all quitting the island, in expectation of a fleet coming from France. Capt. Williams took in 20 passengers for St. Eustatia, where he arrived on the 18th, and found five more American vessels from different parts of the island, full of French passengers, and a number more momentarily expected. St. Eustatia was full of French people, and scarce a house to be got on any terms. At St. Martin's on the 23th ult. likewise found several more vessels from Guadalupe, with 40, 50, and 60 passengers on board; also a vessel from Martinico, with passengers, who informed him that that island was in the same situation as Guadalupe, which was continually under arms. A gentleman on board the vessel from Martinico says, 1700 of the inhabitants quitted the island, and all kinds of business was at a stand; nothing doing except fortifying the island, repairing the forts, and getting in order to arm the negroes against the fleet arrived from France which they expected. In Guadalupe they purchased 80,000 stand of arms from the other islands; and on the first appearance of the fleet, the Planters were determined to arm their negroes to protect the White Flag. The frigate La Felicité got information of a French frigate who wore the White flag, manned with mulattoes, which the La Felicité gave chase to—the run into Back-Staff, Guadalupe, under cover of the guns. The Captain of the La Felicité wrote the Governor of Guadalupe, if he caught any Aristocratic Flags in the West-Indies, he was determined to sink them—he bent his course to Dominica, as he could not obtain any supplies in the French islands.

NORWICH, January 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston (S.C.) to a friend in this town, dated December 24, 1792.

"A few days since departed this life, HENRY LAURENS, Esq. about 70 years of age, and his corpse was burnt the third day after his decease. This was done by his son, by request of the Father, who made this reserve in his will, that unless his son complied with this request, he should be cut short of any of his estate, which was worth about 60,000 sterling. The ashes remaining from the body were taken up and put into a silver urn provided for that purpose. The reason that Laurens gave for this singular desire, was, that his body was too good to be eaten by worms.

BALTIMORE, January 21.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Answer to an English Paragraph exhibiting the difference between the French and American Revolutions, lately published in some of the Newspapers in the United States.

THERE is that difference between the French and American Revolutions, that the latter was not opposed by cunning priests, nor cruel aristocrats determined to overthrow every principle of honesty and humanity, for a chimera billed by common sense—A royal puppet, on this spot, did not dance on the wire of a band of courtiers, the most despicable and abandoned wretches that ever disgraced mankind—The focus of both despotism and nobility was far from this land of liberty, and its glorious adherents could not be infected with the pernicious breath of mad royalty and impudent aristocracy. The popular cause was opposed openly, sword in hand, and victoriously fought by the friends to the rights of men; had the French republicans met with such opponents, they had not done those excellent things, the Nobles and Clergy have roused them to by the most perfidious contrivances—A King did not swear himself in America, nor had the American people more than one Arnold; their tempers were soured neither by misery nor by a complicated system of treachery, framed coolly, and pursued with the greatest obstinacy—The American people were not loaded with enormous taxes, that had reduced millions of their fellow citizens to the utmost misery, to maintain haughty plunderers in sloth and profligacy—All this odds must be reckoned by impartial men, to explain the difference infiduously delineated between the two Revolutions, by some desperate royalist, or a narrow-minded man.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	20/1
3 per Cents,	11/10
Deferred,	12/4
Full Shares Bank U. S.	34 per cent. prem.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, January 14.

The memorial of officers of several lines of the late army of the United States; being under consideration, in committee of the whole, a motion was made to reject the prayer of the memorials.

Mr. SEDGWICK observed that he did not rise to express an opinion as to any vote which he might ultimately give on the subject now before the committee. It was undoubtedly an important subject—important, as it respects the character of the applicants, and as it involved a consideration of the services which had been rendered by them. No man had a more respectful opinion than he entertained of the honorable patriotism of those brave and meritorious citizens, who had ventured their lives in defence of their country. No man would more regret than himself, that those services should remain unremunerated. Thus feeling, he should be sorry if the motion of the gentleman from New-Jersey should preclude a discussion of the various questions which might otherwise arise in the contemplation of this subject.

He said, he knew several gentlemen who believed that it was impracticable to grant the prayer of the memorials, without producing evils, so many and so great, as infinitely more than to counterbalance the benefits intended. That it would be a criminal reflection on gentlemen who, with so much warmth of declamation, had espoused the cause of the applicants, to suppose that they forelaw those evils and were not prepared to guard against them. It would be indirectly charging upon them as the motive of their conduct, to give an approving countenance to an impracticable object, an intention of acquiring popularity at the expense of the reputation of the government. This was a charge he had no disposition to make; he would therefore suppose the gentlemen had digested some scheme, in their opinion of practicable compensation; which, by what they have said, they have pledged to bring forward to the consideration of the committee; but they would be precluded from doing it, should the mover of the present question persist in having the fate of the memorials decided on his motion.

He said that, confident in the hope that the gentleman would gratify the wishes of his friends, he would take the liberty of mentioning some of the embarrassing questions which the committee must meet in the progress of this business.

The whole merit of the present application, in his opinion, rested on the supposition that by the terms of the funding law the government had made a saving to itself; or, to speak with more precision, to the debtor part of the community. In other words, that by the terms of the loan an adequate provision was not made for the public debt. This supposition is denied by many gentlemen, who did not hesitate expressly to declare, that the provision is ample and ought to be satisfactory. Others, he said, went further, and even insinuated that there existed a sympathetic sensibility between the majority of Congress and the public creditors, injurious to the great body of the people. This saving constituted that residuum of the original contract which was the subject of the present demand. If then there was no saving there was no residuum—no subject of distribution. On this idea, the application is to the generosity, not the justice of Congress. On this ground the memorials, he presumed, were not advocated by those gentlemen. Should it, however, be demonstrated that the contemplated saving had been made to the public, he asked whether this was the only description of creditors to whom injustice had been done? and would not the same arguments which should demonstrate their rights prove equally the title of every other original holder to further provision? Was there any discriminating principle by which it would appear that these men alone were entitled to redress for a violation of justice? These questions were important, and being obvious, they must have occurred to the gentlemen; who, it might reasonably be presumed, had come prepared, if not with satisfactory, at least with plausible answers.

He said, that among the evils which had been endured during our struggle for freedom and independence, was a lapse of public credit, by which there had been apportioned a severe tax on the citizens; and although this was not in exact proportion, yet it was generally more equal than probably any re-apportionment would make it. It was said, at least by some, that by comparing the relative circumstances of the army before and since the war, with the community at large, it might be presumed that they had not contributed to this tax beyond their proportion. If on the whole, the claim of the army could not be distinguished from that of the other original creditors, and if justice required the provision contended for, then it would follow irresistibly, that an account was to be opened with each original creditor; that even if a distinction could be discovered which would authorize a difference between the army and every other description of creditors, it was, he said, further asked, by gentlemen who believed the project to be impracticable, whether it was intended, by a further distinction, to separate the officers from the soldiers, to provide for the former and not for the latter? If one part of the dilemma was chosen it would operate manifest injustice, if the other the government would open those sources of speculation which seemed to threaten to inundate the country with enormous evils. He said, gentlemen who were disposed to afford a favorable countenance to the present applications had undoubtedly considered these effects, and had also considered the means of preventing those evils, and candor required that they should be indulged with an opportunity of exhibiting their system.

He said that it was further objected that the proposed measure would materially alter the

funding system, a strict adherence to which was guaranteed to the public by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses.

He said the objections he had mentioned were among the most important of those which had occurred on this subject; that a discussion of them would open an extensive field of argument. He thought it would be of public utility that they should be discussed, he therefore again solicited the gentleman from New-Jersey to withdraw his motion, that an opportunity might be afforded to gentlemen to bring forward a digested system.

Mr. Boudinot assured the committee, that he had determined not to trouble them on this subject, and he should have carried that determination into execution, did he not find that the question was likely to be taken in a manner not altogether pleasing to him. He had expected that the claims of the officers would have been fairly met, and if decided in the negative, those gentlemen would have gone away fully satisfied that their claims had received a fair and candid discussion: But he feared, from the arguments of gentlemen, that the idea that the United States had unjustly failed in performing the contract with the army, would take place, and an ungrounded imputation of partiality (at least in the minds of the petitioners) would be left on the government; when Mr. B. thought, a fair statement of the matter would undoubtedly put a very different face on the whole business. The officers of the army had come forward as creditors of the United States in a decent and becoming manner, and presented their claims founded on former contracts, which they conceived had not been fulfilled, and therefore they called on government to do what was right and just on the occasion. Congress were the independent representatives of the whole union, to whom every citizen ought to have free access, and where every citizen was to be considered as equally entitled to an impartial hearing. If on examination it should appear that justice required a farther compensation to the petitioners as a class of public creditors, when considered on a general scale, no man in the house would be more ready than himself to give his voice for such a measure. But if it should appear that the contract on the part of the public had been complied with, as far as distributive justice would permit, he wished the petitioners to be convinced of it, and that those losses they had met with, were such as had been equally borne by other creditors of the union, and therefore a general burthen, by which he hoped they would receive full satisfaction on this subject.

Mr. Boudinot, while he acknowledged the patriotism and virtue of the American army, and subscribed fully to their eminent services and patient sufferings, he could not join in deprecating the essential services and sufferings of the other public creditors of the United States, who in the day of her distress had administered their property, to the support of that army and the defence of the union. All public creditors who presented themselves in the day of distress to the relief of the Union, were equally entitled to the attention of Congress; but as the officers in their memorials had applied in behalf of the army alone, he wished to consider their case, in the first instance, abstractly, without connecting it with any other class of creditors, and then compare it with others of their fellow-citizens.

He undertook, therefore, in the first place, to state the public conduct towards the army from the beginning to the commencement of the present government—He would then examine the conduct of the present government, and lastly, supposing their claim just, enquire into the practicability of it.

The committee were well acquainted with the rise and progress of the late war. At the first alarm the patriotic citizens of the colonies flew to their arms and formed in the field, without terms or stipulations as to their services. In 1775 Congress turned their attention to the army as the first great object, and having organized it, fixed the pay at the rate of 50 dollars for a colonel, and 20 dollars for a captain. In 1776, desirous of encouraging citizens who were so zealous in their country's service, they gave a bounty of 20 dollars to each private, amounting in the whole to upwards of 200,000 dollars, besides a promise of 100 acres of land, and to the officers at the rate of 500 acres to a colonel, and the rest in proportion. In October of the same year, desirous of keeping up the zeal of the officers, they increased the pay in proportion of 75 dollars to a colonel, and 40 dollars to a captain, and gave a suit of clothes per annum to every private, or 20 dollars in cash. In Dec. 1777, Congress shewed their desire of encouraging the service, by giving a month's extra pay to the army. The officers, anxious for their future support after the war was over, expressed an earnest desire of having some provision of this sort anticipated, and Congress in compliance with their desires, after a consideration of three months or more, agreed in May 1778, to give each officer half pay for 7 years after the end of the war, on condition that they did not hold any office of profit under any individual state, and 80 dollars to each private. In November following they gave to each supernumerary officer one year's pay extraordinary, and increased the allowance for every retained ration to 2s. 6d. in money. The army, not being satisfied with this provision, in August 1779 a committee appointed for the purpose reported farther provision of half pay for life, without any condition in favour of those who should continue till the end of the war, and recommended to the states to provide for widows of officers and soldiers who should be killed in the service. Congress likewise increased the allowance of monthly subsistence for officers to 500 dollars for a colonel, a captain 200 dollars, and a private 10 dollars, and added to all this, Congress allowed the officers to receive from the public stores one hat, a watch coat, body coat, four vests, four pair breeches, four shirts, four stocks, six pair stockings, four pair shoes, per annum, nearly at

former prices, and the soldiers in proportion. The half pay for life was adopted, to the great offence of individual states, who sent forward petitions against the measure as impolitic and unjust. The war continuing, which reduced the public credit so low, as to produce great uneasiness among all classes of public creditors, both in the army and country.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Hartley) in his argument represented (in Mr. B's opinion) his own feelings on the occasion, rather than a comparative view with the sufferings of the citizens at large; for it is not uncommon, when gentlemen are connected with a particular class of sufferers, to view what he sees and hears: as an exclusive and peculiar evil, without considering what passes elsewhere. Thus the soldier considers the sacrifice of the army as the only intolerable burthen, while the merchant, knowing his own losses best, considers other's complaints as trifling to his; and the farmer, who earns every farthing by the sweat of his brow, blames the government for not giving him the first place in all their systems. Yet the fair conclusion is, that the burthen has been generally nearly equal, and a common tax for the defence of our country—And although Mr. B. readily subscribed to the great sufferings and patriotic exertions of the army, yet they should also give credit for the attention of their country, to the utmost of her abilities. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania is best acquainted with the line of his own state, Mr. Boudinot undertook to mention what was done by Pennsylvania for her own officers in addition to the allowances of Congress—During the war, stores were provided, from which they received a partial supply at the hard money prices;—The depreciation of their pay was fully made up to them; at the sales of the confiscated estates their certificates were received as hard money; the same for lands in the land-office;—the interest of 6 per cent. was paid on their certificates for a number of years;—an additional bounty of land was given to them, ready surveyed and free from expense; and when the funding system took place, they had their 3 per cent. and deferred debt made good to 6 per cent. by additional certificates from the state, which were afterwards redeemed at about 50 and 37 per cent. in hard money.

In August 1782, a memorial from the state of Pennsylvania called loudly on Congress for fresh exertions towards the settlement of all accounts, and making provision for the paying off the public debt. It is supposed the army took the hint, and in December following, a deputation of field officers with a strong memorial on behalf of the army, waited on Congress. The substance of their request was, 1st. some prefer pay—2d. a settlement of their accounts and security for their balances—and 3dly, a commutation of their half pay for life; as they found that the measure was odious to their fellow-citizens, and would prevent the happy intercourse they expected on their return to private life. The present pay and settlement of accounts were immediately provided for, and as to security for the balances, Congress resolved, "as to what relates to the providing of security for what shall be found due on such settlement, that the troops of the United States, in common with all the creditors of the same, have an undoubted right to expect such security, and that Congress will make every effort in their power to obtain from the respective states substantial funds adequate to the object, &c. &c." As to the commutation, it was urged on the part of the army, that five or six years full pay was but a reasonable sum to make good their sufferings, not only on account of the deficiency of their pay, but also on other accounts, and that it would be more agreeable to their fellow-citizens, than that they should be pensioners for life. Mr. B. mentioned this from his memory, which he said was confirmed by the Journals of Congress of February 1783, when a resolution proposed, was prefaced in this manner: "Whereas as in consequence of the faithful services of the officers of the army of the United States, and of their great sufferings, not only on account of the deficiency of their pay, but on other accounts, Congress have, by divers resolutions, promised them half pay, &c. &c. The want of money having been raised as an objection against this measure, the officers contended, that they expected nothing more than certificates for their balances, in the same manner as other creditors of the United States had received. Congress finally determined to grant their request; but to prevent the army from alienating their certificates at an under rate, and thereby affecting the public credit, it was proposed that they should not be made transferable. As soon as the delegation from the army were made acquainted with this, they spurned at the idea, and justly asked if they were not freemen—if the balances were not their own property; whether they had not the same right to dispose of their property as they pleased, with every other citizen? They therefore insisted to be put on a footing with every other creditor who had received certificates. The reasoning was too forcible to be answered with propriety, and therefore Congress on the 22d March 1783, resolved, "That such officers &c. shall be entitled to receive the amount of five years full pay in money or securities on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, as Congress shall find most convenient, instead of the half pay promised for life; the said securities to be such as shall be given to other creditors of the United States, provided it is at the option of the lines of the respective states to accept or refuse the same." "That with regard to the retiring officers, the commutation, if accepted by them, shall be in lieu of whatever may be now due, as well as what might hereafter become due. &c. &c. This commutation amounted to 4,500 dollars to a colonel, and 2,400 dollars to a captain.

(Debate to be continued.)

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

A communication from the Executive of the state of Maryland was read, by which it appears that William Hindman, Esq. is elected a repre-

representative in Congress from that state, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joshua Seney, esq.

A petition of William Crow, relative to an improvement in fire arms, was read, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Parker moved, that the report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Thomas Withart, should be referred to a select committee. This motion was agreed to, and Mr. Parker, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Ashe appointed.

On motion of Mr. Hillhouse, the report of the select committee on the petition of Ezekiel Scott, was again read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Saturday next.

Mr. Giles moved the following resolutions, viz. Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the authorities under which loans have been negotiated, pursuant to the acts of the 4th and 12th of August 1790, together with copies of the authorities directing the application of the monies borrowed.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause this House to be furnished with the names of the persons by whom, and to whom, the respective payments of the French debt have been made in France, pursuant to the act for that purpose, specifying the dates of the respective draughts upon the commissioners in Holland, and the dates of the respective payments of the debts: A similar statement is requested, respecting the debts to Spain and Holland.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this House, an account, exhibiting half-monthly, the balances between the United States and the bank of the United States, including the several branch banks, from the commencement of those institutions to the end of the year 1792.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this House an account of all monies, which may have come into the sinking fund, from the commencement of that institution, to the present time, specifying the particular fund from which they have accrued, and exhibiting, half yearly, the sums uninvested, and where deposited.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this House the balance of the unapplied revenues, at the end of the year 1792, specifying whether in money or bonds, and noting where the money is deposited; that he also make report of all unapplied revenues, which may have been obtained by the several loans authorized by law, and where such monies are now deposited.

Mr. Giles stated in brief the reasons which influenced him in bringing forward these resolutions. The leading motive, he observed, was to obtain information. The resolutions being handed to the Speaker and read. Mr. Giles asked leave to lay on the clerk's table a copy of the reasons which he had offered in their support. No objection being then made, the paper containing those reasons was handed to the clerk; afterwards some members objecting to the proceeding as unprecedented and informal, the paper was withdrawn.

The House then took the resolutions into consideration, and agreed to all of them without a division.

Mr. Greenup laid before the House a representation & resolution from the legislature of the state of Kentucky, respecting the act of Congress making provision for the debts of the United States, so far as respects the assumption of the state debts, and a copy of the instructions to their Senators and Representatives, relative thereto.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of the several states, &c. Mr. Steele in the chair.

Mr. Williamson's proviso was taken into consideration.

Mr. Macon offered another in lieu of Mr. Williamson's; the purport specifying particularly certain notes of the state of North-Carolina, which that state had proscribed, and which he proposed should be excluded from the loan now under consideration. The certificates are those issued at Warrenton in 1786; certificates to pay for a militia expedition against the Indians in 1788; and certificates signed Patrick Travers.

Mr. Williamson withdrew his motion, and that moved by Mr. Macon was agreed to.

Several other amendments were moved, but not agreed to.

The committee having gone thro' with the discussion of the bill, rose and reported it with sundry amendments. The House took the same into consideration—and agreed thereto.

Mr. Mercer then renewed his motion for a proviso, respecting assignments or transfer of state certificates; the object is to exclude from the loan all certificates so transferred or assigned, from the first day of January 1793, to the first day of June following.

Some further debate took place—It was urged in support of the motion, that the provision now to be made for a certain description of public creditors, is merely a benefit; in conferring which, the government had a right to annex what conditions they thought proper; that it was the duty of the legislature to take measures to prevent those at a distance from the seat of government from being speculated upon, to their great injury and loss; that imputations have been thrown upon the members of the legislature, in respect to the advantages taken of the uninformed on the first assumption; and therefore, as an opportunity is now offered to the House to purge themselves of all suspicions of improper motives, the amendment ought to take place. In answer to the objection on the proviso's being retrospective, it was said, that it had relation to such assignments or transfers only, as have taken place since this act originated.

In opposition to the proviso, it was said, that the present bill was not merely a bounty or benefit conferred on the creditors; it is a measure just, reasonable and proper in itself; and on this

principle only it is to be justified. It was further urged, that the proviso was unconstitutional, having a most manifest retrospective operation, interfering with contracts which the parties at the time had a most undoubted right to make, and thus altering the value of their property; it was reviving the principle of discrimination between the original holders and the assignees, a principle that had been so pointedly reprobated by a large majority of the legislature on a former occasion.

The Ayes and Noes were moved on Mr. Mercer's proposition; but the debate continuing till after three o'clock, the House adjourned without calling the names.

THURSDAY, January 24.

After reading and referring several petitions, the House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing a loan in the notes or certificates of the several states, &c. The amendment moved by Mr. Mercer, respecting transfers and assignments, was further discussed—A long debate ensued—The question being at length taken, it was negative. Ayes 30—Noes 33. The Ayes and Noes being as follow:

A Y E S. Mess. Ashe, Baldwin, Clark, Dayton, Findley, Grove, Griffin, Gregg, Giles, Greenup, Heister, Jacobs, Kitchell, Niles, Lee	E S. Mess. Macon, Madison, Mercer, Milledge, Moore, Orr, Page, Parker, Steele, Schoonmaker, Treadwell, Venable, White, Williamson, Willis.
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N O E S. Mess. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, B. Bourne, S. Bourne, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Huger, Hartley, Hillhouse, Kittera, Key, Lawrance,	E S. Mess. Livermore, Learned, Leonard, Murray, Muhlenberg, Sterrett, W. Smith, Sturges, J. Smith, Sumpter, Sylvester, Sedgwick, Tucker, Thatcher, Ward, Wadsworth, 33.
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Mr. Gerry moved an amendment, by the addition of a clause, to recognize and provide for receiving on the loan the new emission bills, so called—This motion was not seconded, and fell of course.

Mr. Williamson moved, as an amendment, to add the following words to the second section, for supplies furnished, or services rendered, during the late war. After some debate, this motion was negative. Ayes 29—Noes 30. The Ayes and Noes being as follow:

A Y E S. Mess. Ashe, Baldwin, Boudinot, Clark, Dayton, Findley, Grove, Giles, Greenup, Heister, Kitchell, Macon, Moore, Madison, Mercer	E S. Mess. Murray, Muhlenberg, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, J. Smith, Steele, Treadwell, Venable, White, Williamson, Milledge, Orr, 29.
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N O E S. Mess. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, S. Bourne, Bourn, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Hillhouse, Huger, Jacobs, Kittera,	E S. Mess. Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Sylvester, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadsworth, Ward, Willis, Leonard, 30.
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Mr. Dayton moved to amend the first section, by altering the same so as to postpone the commencement of the subscriptions to the loan to the 15th of January 1794.

Mr. Gerry made some observations in opposition to this motion.

The House, without taking a question on it, Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 25.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented the petition of Julius Kirper, praying compensation for losses and services during the late war—read and laid on the table.

Mr. Parker brought in a report on the petition of Thomas Withart, the purport of which is, that the petitioner be allowed the pay of a Lieutenant, from the 15th Nov. 1776, to 15th Oct. 1781.

A bill to provide for the adjustment of the claim of Joseph Henderson against the United States, was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

A bill granting further compensation to certain receivers of continental taxes, on motion, of Mr. Giles, was taken up in committee of the whole—Mr. Key in the chair—The object of this bill is to grant an additional allowance to such receivers as continued in service after

Dec. 31st, 1782. After some observations from several members—the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment—The House took the same into consideration, no motion of amendment being made, the question was, on engrossing the bill—This was opposed—and after some remarks, was determined in the negative—ayes 22, noes 24—by which decision the bill is lost.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of the individual States, &c.

Mr. Dayton's amendment to postpone the subscriptions to the loan to January, 1794, was further discussed—the object of which is, that the balances on the settlement of the accounts shall be known and reviewed, if it shall be thought necessary, previous to the commencement of the loan. This amendment was carried in the affirmative—ayes 39—Noes 20.

An amendment, by way of proviso, was moved by Mr. Boudinot, the object of which is to give a preference in the loan to certificates issued expressly for services and supplies during the war—this was adopted.

Mr. Tucker moved another proviso; the purport of which is, that certificates, issued in lieu of certificates given for services and supplies, should be considered as original certificates—This was not agreed to.

The question on engrossing the bill was determined by ayes and noes—these being equally divided, viz. ayes 32, noes 32—

The Speaker gave the calling vote in the affirmative.

[The Ayes and Noes shall appear in our next.] Adjourned till to-morrow.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Nov. 7, 1792.

"Enclosed are the returns of the prices of corn, copied from the London Gazette. This port, we expect, is not to open this month to foreign wheat."

We are informed, that the Electors of the State of Kentucky, voted for GEORGE WASHINGTON and THOMAS JEFFERSON, as President and Vice-President of the United States.

Capt. Henly, who was supposed to be killed, at the time his party was attacked and defeated on the Cumberland path, is now a prisoner at Will's town, in the Cherokee nation.

Milton, in his Areopagitica, or Treatise on the Liberty of unlicensed Printing, has this fine energetic Sentence, which may be applied to the French Revolution:—"Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant Nation, rousing herself like the strong Man after Sleep, and shaking her invincible Locks; methinks I see her an Eagle renewing her mighty Youth, and kindling her undazzled Eyes at the full and Mid-Day Beam; purging and unsealing her long-abused Sight at the Fountain itself of heavenly Radiance, while the whole Flock of timorous and Noisy Birds, with those that love the Twilight, flutter about, amazed at what she means, and in their envious Gabble would prognosticate a Year of Sects and Schisms."

The word *Republican*, according to a late definition of the term, in a letter, said to be written in London, ought to be *scouted* as well as the word *Aristocrat*.—In that letter, Republicans, Tories and Aristocrats, are represented as animals of one and the same species—the word *Democrat* only, conveying the true idea of a real friend to liberty and equality.—What Tyros our most enlightened and patriotic citizens are in the school of politics!—Surely mankind have been mistaken in supposing that the belittled and belittling inhabitants of the United States could exhibit any originality of character, or any example from which the European world could take a hint with advantage—No, this never can be.

The import of certain strictures on the conduct of the Chief Magistrate of the Union amounts to this—Superior merit may repeatedly concentrate the suffrages of all the people of the United States in his favor in a most unexampled manner—but from that moment, it is a degradation of the republican character, for an individual to pay him common respect.

The tables are fairly turned—The example of the United States has been proposed for the imitation of all the rest of the world—but it seems we are now left in the rear by our Gallic allies, in the glorious race of Liberty; and their example is in turn, constantly cited by some *superior* friends to the rights of man for a model to this country.—We may very shortly expect to hear that *experience* is the most treacherous guide in politics—honestly hardly dares shew her head at the present time.—

Every point gained by the *present Congress*, conducive to the protection and preservation of the public credit, may be justly considered as tending to contracting the sphere of speculation—for though there can be little doubt but that a majority of the next Congress will be influenced in their decisions by those principles of *honesty and public faith*, which have governed their predecessors, yet from *present appearances* it is but natural to anticipate a variety of manoeuvres to subvert the funding system, in such manner as again to open the flood-gates of that reprobated business.

No government can *trifle* with the public credit with impunity. The ideas of honest men on this point, are as transparent as the rays of truth—they are always just, delicate and exquisite—An adherence to the plain maxims resulting from these principles, will prove the salvation of a country, when every other internal resource is exhausted. It is to be hoped there will never be found a class of men in this country who will be so hardy as *openly* to propose applying the sponge to the public debt—but it is but one remove from this to excite suspicions of the public honor.

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Jan. 26.

2W

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The proposals will be received until the 15th of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

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Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to the Postmaster-General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

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Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
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A new 13-4 inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.
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ONE on Walnut-Street, near Fourth-Street,
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feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven com-
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vided into three, 3 of which rooms have fire-
places. The kitchens are good ones, and are
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to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to
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10 ditto 1,000 10,000
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15,000 ditto 10 150,000
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estimates of the expense will be expected
with the elevations, &c. complete; and 50,000
dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the
utmost limit in the expense intended for this
purpose.
S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.
January 19.

A large Cellar to Let,
Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobson,
Bookeller, at the Stone-House, in Second street,
PHILADELPHIA;
VOLUME VII. OF
ENCYCLOPEDIA:
OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digested into the Form of Diction-
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:
COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each,
according to the Latest Discoveries and im-
provements: and full Explanations given of the
various detached parts of Knowledge, whether
relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to
Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commer-
cial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most im-
portant Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Man-
ners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with
a Description of all the Countries, Cities, prin-
cipal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout
the World: a General History, Ancient and
Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms,
and States; and an account of the Lives of the
most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the
earliest ages down to the present times. Com-
piled from the writings of the best authors, in
several Languages; the most approved Dictiona-
ries, as well of General Science as of particular
branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Me-
moirs of the learned Societies, both at home and
abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent professors
on different Sciences; and a variety of original
Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a description
of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experi-
mental Philosophy, System of Parity, Feudal
System, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortifica-
tion, Fossils, history of France, Gardening, Gas,
Genève, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glass,
&c. with a variety of articles in natural history,
biography and miscellanies. Illustrated with
Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.
I. The work is printed on a superfine paper,
and new types, (call for the purpose) which
will be occasionally renewed before they con-
tract a worn appearance.
II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes
or half-volumes, as subscribers choose; the price
of the whole volumes, five dollars each; of the
half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a
dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on sub-
scribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished
to be paid for when delivered, the price of one
volume to be paid in advance, and the price of
each succeeding volume to be paid on deliver-
ing the volume preceding it. No part of the
work will be delivered unless paid for.
III. In the course of the publication will be de-
livered about five hundred copperplates elegantly
engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed
in number those given in any other
scientific dictionary. At the close of the pub-
lication will be delivered an elegant frontis-
piece, the dedication, preface, and proper title
pages for the different volumes.
It is expedient the work will be comprised in
about eighteen volumes in quarto.
Those who wish to become possessors of
this valuable work will please to be early in their
applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.
Jan. 23.

City of Washington.
JANUARY 7th, 1793.
A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be of-
fered for sale at auction, by the Commis-
sioners, on the 17th day of September next.—
One fourth part of the purchase money is to be
paid down, the residue at three equal annual pay-
ments with yearly interest on the whole principal
unpaid.
JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Com'rs.

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of
Maryland, concerning the Territory of Co-
lumbia, and the City of Washington.
Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by
deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands
within that part of the said Territory which lies with-
in this State, in the same manner as if he was a citi-
zen of this State; and the same lands may be con-
veyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by
his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens
of this State: Provided, That no foreigner shall,
in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other
privilege of a citizen.
Jan. 29.

To the PUBLIC.
THE Subscribers having been appointed a
committee of the Board of the Trustees of
the University of North-Carolina, for the pur-
pose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen
as may intend to undertake the instruction of
youth in that institution, take the opportunity
of making known to the public their wish that
such gentlemen should signify their inclination
to the subscribers.
The objects to which it is contemplated by
the Board to turn the attention of the Students,
on the first establishment, are—The study of
Languages, particularly the English—History,
ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic
and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture
and Botany, with the principles of Archi-
tecture.
Gentlemen conversant in these branches of
Science and Literature, and who can be well re-
commended, will receive very handsome encour-
agement by the Board. The exercises of the
institution will commence as early as possible
after the completion of the buildings of the Uni-
versity, which are to be contracted for immedi-
ately.
SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES.
D25. ep2m

Insurance Company.
A general meeting (by adjournment) of
the Insurance Company of North-America,
on Wednesday the 16th instant,
It was Resolved,
THAT the Installments which, according to
the Constitution, will become due on the second
Monday of July and January next, or either of
them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an
earlier period; and any Stockholder so paying
such installment, or installments, shall receive a
proportionate share of the Dividends thereafter
to be made, calculating such share from the first
day of the month succeeding such payments re-
spectively. Extract from the Minutes,
EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
RESOLVED,
THAT the Cashier be authorized to receive
from the proprietor of any number of com-
plete shares, such Certificates, not in his own
name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after
cancelling the same, to issue a new Certificate or
Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of such
proprietor.
RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of
complete shares in the capital stock of the Bank,
the Certificates of the shares transferred be can-
celled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be
issued in the name of the transferee or purchaser.
RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future
issued, be for one or more shares, as the pro-
prietor may request; and the new Certificate or
Certificates shall be of correspondent numbers
with those in lieu of which they are issued.
ep3w **JOHN KEAN, Cashier.**

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1793.
NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be
paid at the Bank, after the 17th instant, to the
Stockholders or their Representatives duly
authorized, the following sums, being the Divi-
dend declared for the last six months, viz.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st
of July, Sixteen Dollars.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st
of August, Fifteen Dollars, 33 Cents.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st
of September, Fourteen Dollars, 67 Cents.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st
of October, Fourteen Dollars.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st
of November, Thirteen Dollars, 33 Cents.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st
of December, Twelve Dollars, 67 Cents.
For each three-quarter share, Twelve Dollars.
By order of the President and Directors,
3w **JOHN KEAN, Cashier.**

THE Officers of the late New-Jersey line are
requested to meet at the house of JAMES
DRAKE, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the
seventh day of February next, at the hour of Ten
in the morning, to take into consideration the
application of different lines of the late army,
now before the Congress of the United States.
JOHN CUMMING,
JONATHAN RHEA.
January 16th, 1793.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Po-
townack, adjoining the town of Alexandria
and in a line of direction towards the Federal
City and George Town, in full view of each place,
commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent
country of Maryland and Virginia, for many
miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying di-
rectly on the river, will be sold, with the im-
provements, which are, a two-story framed
dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office,
brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed
barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-
house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and
highly improved, with a number of other ne-
cessary improvements; the whole of the land
enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres
laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its
contiguity to those three towns must render it an
object worthy the attention of any person who
wishes to invest money in a property that must
enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid in-
crease of the Federal City, Alexandria and
George-Town. This property lies nearly in a
central situation to each place. The Potomack
at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour,
capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It
may not be improper to observe, that men of
judgment think a profitable and convenient
Ferry might be erected here to the City of
Washington and the Maryland shores leading to
Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Alto to sell, 215
acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant,
which will suit well to supply the above in
wood and timber. The title may be seen to the
above property, which is indisputable, and terms
known by application to the subscriber, living
on the premises.
BALDWIN DADE.
December 12th, 1793. ep2m

RUN-AWAY
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL:
A NEGRO BOY, named Zeb; slim and tall,
sixteen years old; came to Samuel Lipin-
cot's at Bordentown on the 15th, said his name
was Henry, and left that place the 27th May.—
On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in
Bucks County, and carried before a Magistrate,
said he was free, and that he lived on the Sus-
quehanna—that a person by the name of Abra-
ham Prall, took him three days journey from
home, and turned him adrift with one dollar.—
He asked the Justice for a pass to go to his fa-
ther, and nothing appeared to the contrary.—
He lived with one Thomas Paxwell till the 19th
of this instant, and then made his escape from
him; he called his name Peter Johnson—had
on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined
with red baize; an old pair Leather Breeches,
and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up said
Boy, and brings him to JACOB MERSEREAU, on
Staten-Island, shall receive TWENTY DOL-
LARS, with reasonable charges, paid by
JACOB MERSEREAU, Lieut. Col.
Dec. 29. 12w 6w

Federal City.
THE Subscriber will convey forever, by
good and sufficient deed, Thirty Lots in
the City of Washington, situated on South
Capitol Street, to any man or company of
men—provided they will agree to erect there-
on good and sufficient brick houses, within
three years from the date hereof.
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington.
City of Washington, Dec. 31, 1793. G

50 Dollars Reward.
RAN away on the 25th instant, a lively Ne-
gro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three
years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a
well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large
mouth, and shows his teeth very much when
talking; had on when he went away, a brown
linen shirt, a short white kerley over jacket with
a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons
which appear to have been very gay; a pair of
white kerley breeches, a pair of white knit yarn
stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them,
and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are al-
most new. Said Negro was formerly the prop-
erty of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent
County, near George-Town Cross Roads, or
ceased, and has for several years been employed
in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr.
Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James
Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is
well acquainted with, and is what he prefers;
and has been engaged in driving a waggon from
said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until
August last. I expect he will make his way for
the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-
Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above re-
ward will be paid if delivered to me in this
place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any other
place, so that I get him again. He is an awful fellow,
and when taken, will make his escape, unless
particularly secured.
EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.
Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1793. 2w

B O O K S,
PRINTED AND SOLD BY
MATTHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.
1. **AMERICAN MUSEUM,** from its commence-
ment in January 1787, to June 1793, in
eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered,
seventeen dollars and three fifths.
This work, which is now conducted on an im-
proved plan, containing the best pieces published
for and against the proceedings of government,
will be found to contain at least as great a variety
of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays,
as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no
one work are so many valuable documents reflect-
ing the history of this country, collected together.
His Excellency the President of the United States,
has declared of it, that "a more useful literary
plan has never been undertaken in America, nor
one more deserving of public encouragement."
The subscription is two dollars and a half per
ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to
be supplied with this work, are requested to give
commission to friends in the city to subscribe for
and receive it.—Any of the back numbers
may be had in order to complete sets.
2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nur-
sing and the management of Children.
"We recommend these letters to the perusal of
those to whom they are particularly addressed."
Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101.—Price, bound,
62 cents.
3. Duncan's Elements of Logic—75 cents.
4. Beauties of Fielding—50 cents.
5. Beauties of Blair—50 cents.
6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss
More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Penning-
ton's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice,
Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Cha-
pman on command of Temper, More's Fables for
the Ladies, Price 6/6.
7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dol-
lar and a quarter.
8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and
logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen—Price
three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the
Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We
have seen nothing on these subjects more plain,
more perspicuous, or more generally useful."
N. B. It is introduced into the University in Phi-
ladelphia.
9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a
dollar.
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ligious Opinions.—Price four-fifths of a dollar.
12. Examination of the Observations of Lord
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fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.
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with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-
eighths of a dollar.
14. McFingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.
15. American Jest Book. Price three-fifths of
a dollar.
16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.
17. The Dowry Translation of the Vulgate Bi-
ble, in quarto.—Price, elegantly bound and letter-
ed, 50/3—plain, six dollars.
18. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum—Price a
quarter dollar.
19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.
20. Christian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.
21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged—
Price a sixth of a dollar.
22. Poems by Col. Humphreys—Price a third
of a dollar.
23. Select Poems, chiefly American—Price a
sixth of a dollar.
Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of
Books, European as well as American editions,
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commands, may depend upon being supplied in
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scribing.